

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 123

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

GLORIE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WOOD'S MUSEUM.
ROVING JACK, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
at 8 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LONDON ASSURANCE, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
STAR OF THE NORTH, at 8 P. M. Miss Kellogg.
TONY PATRONE NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FERREOL, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.
EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHOR. S. at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. Mr. George Fawcett Rows.
at 8 P. M. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
RETOUT DE LA COMPAGNIE, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.

ROBERTY THEATRE.
BEN McCULLOUGH, at 8 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY, at 8 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be warm
and cloudy with rain.NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For
prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD
by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to
this office. Postage free.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were
firm and active, with speculation somewhat
excited, especially among the bears. Gold
declined to 112 1/2 and closed at 112 5/8.
Money on call was supplied at 3 and 2 per
cent. Government and railway bonds are
steady.THE TURKOMANS are endeavoring to excite
the Afghans into aiding them in a holy war
against the Czar of Russia.It is AGAIN authoritatively denied in the
British Parliament that official notice has
been given to that government by Mr. Fish
of the abrogation of the Extradition Treaty.THE AMERICAN CONSUL at Samoa, Foster,
has been displaced and James M. Coe ap-
pointed in his place. Mr. Coe, who was
taken from Samoa to Fiji on board the
British warship Barracouta, arrived at San
Francisco yesterday.THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS appears to have
gained a point in France in an order which
has been sent out to the prefects by the
Minister of the Interior, ordering them to
allow newspapers to be sold without any re-
strictions.THE FRENCH WORKINGMEN'S DELEGATION to
the Centennial Exhibition is to be selected
by the Minister of Commerce, and the ex-
pense is to be borne by the government.
The government approves the proposal.MR. CONKLING and Mr. Mitchell yesterday
asked the managers of the House several
very difficult conundrums. Those of Mr.
Conkling are pertinent, having direct ap-
plication to the trial of Mr. Belknap; but
the question of Mr. Mitchell refers to a
wholly supposititious case. It is not likely
that Messrs. Knott and Jenks will bother
themselves about "supposes," for if the
counsel once enter upon the debate of
abstractions the impeachment trial might
last all summer.THE PROPRIETORS of lager beer gardens
have taken the bull—or rather the Police
Commissioners—by the horns by applying
to the Supreme Court for an injunction
to restrain the police from interfering with
the sale of beer or liquor in their gardens while
music and singing are going on. Judge
Lawrence has granted a temporary injunc-
tion, which was served on the Police Com-
missioners yesterday. So we shall now have
a judicial decision of the question whether
it is a crime for our German fellow citizens
and others to enjoy a glass of beer and good
music with their families on an evening.THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—The resolution
or ordinance directing Comptroller Green to
issue bonds for New York's one-third share
of the amount necessary to complete the
Brooklyn bridge was adopted by the Board
of Aldermen yesterday by the decisive vote
of 18 to 4. A similar resolution was passed
about three weeks ago, but as it received
only sixteen affirmative votes the Comptroller
objected to issue the bonds. The majority
now given removes all Mr. Green's objec-
tions, so that the bonds will now doubtless
be issued forthwith and the bridge pushed
to completion.AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.—The labors of
Moody and Sankey in this city were, no
doubt, followed by beneficial results, and
the large amount of money raised to aid the
work the evangelists have in view will, we
trust, be productive of much good. But it
is to be regretted that their excellent preach-
ings and teachings did not avail to impress
upon the principal usher of the revival
meetings a sense of the sinfulness of dis-
honesty. The receiving clerk of the Brook-
lyn Department of Arrears of Taxes was a
faithful attendant and worker at the Hippo-
drome, yet he forgot the commandment,
"Thou shalt not steal." The incident shows
with what discouraging difficulties the evan-
gelists have to contend.The Great Unknown—Will He "Have
a Head on His Shoulders?"

We have recently published interviews
with two distinguished statesmen, both in-
teresting, each instructive taken alone, but
doubly instructive if considered together.
We, of course, refer to the interview with
Mr. Seymour, at the time of the Utica Con-
vention, and that with Mr. Adams, which
we printed yesterday. Each was valu-
able, but each incomplete. Neither of
these statesmen stated the whole truth,
but only so much as struck him most forcibly
from his own point of view. But each point
of view was a commanding one, and we have
only to combine the two surveys to get a
pretty complete idea of the present odd
political situation and the causes which have
led to it. Before putting them together in
such a relation that they will reflect mutual
light we must again express our regret at
the tone in which Mr. Adams spoke of an
eminent citizen of New York, who is the
wisest and safest adviser of his political
party, as well as an urbane gentleman, whose
private virtues command the respect of po-
litical opponents. Mr. Adams was out
of the country in 1852, and derived his im-
pressions of Governor Seymour's conduct
in the summer of that year from the
distorted representations of a heated parti-
san press. The simple truth is that our city
regiments had just been sent to Pennsylv-
ania on a sudden call of the government,
and it was necessary to temporize until the
arrival of other regiments from the interior
of the State, the Governor being help-
less in the beginning of that emergency by
absence of the local militia, which he had
sent with prompt patriotism to meet the
rebel invasion.

After these words of justice, we proceed
to compare the two interviews. Mr. Sey-
mour makes his survey of the political situ-
ation from the highest moral and Mr. Adams
from the highest intellectual point of obser-
vation, and each needs to be supplemented
by the other. Mr. Seymour says the deplora-
ble state of affairs has resulted from the
decay of virtue among the people; Mr.
Adams ascribes it to lack of
head and vigor on the part of the
President. It is, in truth, the joint
effect of both causes; and it can be cured
only by the combined remedies of a quick-
ened moral sense on the side of the people
and more brains and purpose at the head
of the government. Mr. Seymour thinks that
we have suffered from a low tone of morals
and a foolish taste for expense and social
display which has pervaded the people
and infected public officers, who have
found their salaries insufficient for the
style of living. Mr. Seymour presented
this view in so striking a manner that every-
body declared he was right; and so he was,
as far as he went. Mr. Adams, on the other
hand, presents an equally vivid picture of
the distraction, confusion and dis-
integration—which he aptly calls a
"chaos"—which he describes as the conse-
quence of official incompetence at the helm
of State. Mr. Adams, too, is right, as far as
he goes. Those two views, by able
men who do not desire office and are under
no temptation to flatter, are counterparts
of each other; together they present the es-
sential features of the situation. "Honesty"
is the motto of one; "head" the watch-
word of the other. Mr. Adams' view is the
more important, because it is easier to find
men who are incorruptibly honest than men
who are supremely able. Besides, lapses from
virtue can be cured by repentance, whereas
there is no cure for blockheads. The country
may find a statesman; it cannot create one.
If a majority of the people vote that a donkey
is a horse, he will not be a horse but remain
a donkey. As the business immediately be-
fore the country is the selection of a Presi-
dent, and as well-meaning men are common,
statesmen rare, we think Mr. Adams has hit
the most important nail very squarely on
the head.

We wish it were not idle to suggest a
practical union of the views of these two
statesmen in the actual nomination, for the
logic of the situation as described by Mr.
Seymour should lead to the election of Mr.
Adams. Mr. Seymour said with equal truth
and aptness, "The republican party has lost
the confidence of the country, and the demo-
cratic party has not gained it." This is the
situation in a nutshell, and the election of Mr.
Adams would exactly meet it. He deserves
the confidence which the republican leaders
have lost and the democratic leaders have
not gained. His election would not be the
triumph of a political party, but a triumph
of character, of integrity, of patriotism, of
brains. It would exemplify the maxim,
"the tools to him that can handle them."
It would require no bestowal of confi-
dence where it has not been earned.
It would be a proof of conval-
escent public virtue and the precursor
of established political health. It would
precisely meet an exigency in which both
parties are distrustful by erecting "a pillar
of state" for tottering public confidence to
lean against, and it would, moreover, be the
crowning and longest remembered event
of the centennial year and the fit-
test act of its celebration. We grieve
that there is little reason to hope
for anything so satisfactory. We are all
turning our telescopes to every point in the
horizon, trying to discover the Great Un-
known who is expected to be the next
President, but the statesman who has the
best head on his shoulders of any living
American does not come within range. We
hear confused and shifting rings of "Lo,
here!" and "Lo, there!" but the Great Un-
known is not yet at hand.

The politicians are a good deal occupied,
just now, in trying to figure up the strength
of their favorite candidates in the approach-
ing national conventions. As only about
one-half the delegates have been chosen,
as a majority of these are not instructed,
and as some of the candidates for whom
delegates are pledged are put up only to be
withdrawn after the first ballot, these
calculations have so large an element
of guesswork as to be of little
value. We have seen a Conkling estimate
and a Blaine estimate of the republican
preference of the several States, but they are
in utter conflict with each other, and merely
prove the credulity of over-anguine politi-
cians. The States which Blaine's friends
coincide to Conkling will of course go for

Conkling; and the States which the Con-
kling men concede to Blaine will follow a
similar rule; and a practiced politician
may learn something by comparing other
parts of the lists. We judge that both Con-
kling and Blaine are holding their own very
well, but making some gains, but neither
at present having anything approaching a
majority except in their too fertile im-
aginations. Then there are Morton and
Bristow and Hayes and Hartranft
and Jewell, who will have some
votes until their friends withdraw
them. In a Convention so scattered it is
doubtful if any of these candidates carry
off the prize against the field, and the mysti-
cal and as yet mythical Great Unknown stands
as a formless spectre in the dim dis-
tance, but looming up in constantly
greater and more colossal proportions.
It affrights even the strongest of
the candidates, as the image in
that highly poetical vision caused the bones
of poor Job to shake:—"Then a spirit passed
before my face; the hair of my flesh stood
up; it stood still, but I could not discern
the form thereof; an image was before mine
eyes." Equally undefined and terror-inspir-
ing is the image of the Great Unknown in
the vision of the trembling republican can-
didates. When it assumes shape and outline
will it "have a head on its shoulders"?
Let us hope so. Will the features be those
of Mr. Adams? We dare not expect it.
Will it be Mr. Washburne? That is more
than we can answer, but Mr. Washburne
would be a strong candidate, and we could
bid him a cordial welcome. Let the
country pray that the spectre may not
settle into the form of a Little Unknown;
that its shoulders may be broad, with a
good head on them.

The Tunnel Explosion.

The whole city was startled last night at
a quarter to eleven by a sudden, sharp
and loud explosion which seemed every-
where to be near. It was preceded by an
illumination of the sky, and it
was soon understood to have oc-
curred in New Jersey. The excitement
was extreme, and thousands of persons
rushed from their houses into the streets.
Rumors of the most extravagant kind added
to the alarm and curiosity. The latest
and fullest particulars are given else-
where, and, terrible as is the reality,
it is fortunately far less shocking
than the stories circulated at first.
In the giant powder building of the De-
laware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad
Company's new tunnel in Jersey City an
immense quantity of dynamite was stored.
The cause of the explosion is not certainly
known at present, but it would be cruel
to credit the rumor that it was the work of in-
cendiarism caused by the quarrel between
some of the men who have struck on the
tunnel and the company. The loss of life
was not great, but the devastation to prop-
erty is tremendous.

The Common Sense of Rapid Transit.

The story that Commodore Vanderbilt
means to run a rapid transit line on his
Fourth avenue track for the accommodation
of way passengers, stopping at all stations
above Eighty-sixth street, and running at
convenient intervals, will be hailed with de-
light by all who welcome any movement in
the direction of rapid transit. Those who
have watched the discussions on this im-
portant question will remember that we
have always held that the Fourth avenue
improvement was the direct avenue of rapid
transit, and that we had a line built from
Forty-second street to Harlem—one of the
best lines in the world, with full accommo-
dations. We have also a tunnel as far down
as Thirty-second street which could be used
for steam without the least inconvenience
to residents. Therefore the rapid transit
problem is "how to go from the Battery to
Thirty-second street." One way is to run
the elevated railway to a point where it
could connect with the Vanderbilt line.
Another is to build an underground road
from Thirty-second street down the Bowery
to City Hall. If this could be done, if we
could have an underground or even an
elevated railway from the Battery or the
City Hall to Thirty-second street, we should
have rapid transit; for, once the lines
passed up into Westchester, there would
be no trouble about connections. Then
with a steam line over the bridge to connect
with an elevated or underground road in
Brooklyn we could have that beautiful
region open to rapid transit. We are not at
all selfish in this matter. We would like
to see rapid transit in all directions—to West-
chester, Long Island and the Jerseys. New
York is great enough to sustain all of her
suburbs. But the immediate question is
with Westchester. And now that the Com-
modore gives us rapid transit from Forty-
second street why not continue it down to
the City Hall?

OUR LONDON CHRONICLE.—Our regular
record of the gossip and chat, a chroni-
cle of the facts and an appreciation of the
fancies of London life, is continued to-
day. It deals with the official proclama-
tion of Queen Victoria as Empress of India,
pursuants and Queen's trumpeters, who
attested to the proclamation at the Royal
Exchange, Charing Cross, Brentford and at
Edinburgh Cross. This settles the matter
beyond all doubt, and leaves Mr. Disraeli
absolutely master of the situation, despite
threatened votes of censure and want of con-
fidence in Parliament. The political sky,
viewed from Berlin, being clearer, stocks are
stronger on the bourses and money is in
excess of the demand for legitimate enter-
prises. The stage and other kindred matters
make up a most interesting story.

WE ARE TO HAVE a four-oared crew in
the international boating contests repre-
senting the Dublin University. It is also
said that a member of the University Boating
Club will have the pluck to bring over his
own shell on his own account and enter for
the single-shell race. If he should not
prove the champion his enterprise and spirit
will win him renown.

The Centennial.

Philadelphia is in a frenzy about the Cen-
tennial. This is to be expected. As the
day draws near—the day to which the coun-
try has been looking with so much anxiety,
and for which there have been preparations
so varied and vast—excitement rises to a
fever heat. There is some quarrelling arising
out of the disputes between the three-
headed commission. But a little common
sense and patience will control it all and
bring harmony.

We regret the resolution not to open the
Exhibition on Sunday. It is a grave error
to deal with Sunday in the Puritan spirit, as
a day when whatever is innocent on secular
days must necessarily be sinful. What sin
can there be in strolling through the halls
of the Exhibition, in looking at works of
nature and art and industry? Above
all, it is a legislation in favor of
the rich against the poor. Philadelphia
is the city of the poor man—the city of the
laboring classes. Sunday is their day of
rest and observation. There is no objection,
so far as we understand the customs of Phila-
delphia, to a workman going into a
tavern and becoming intoxicated, and yet the
education and recreation which come from a
display like the Centennial are denied him.
Then all this vast and varied aggregation of
wealth and art and beauty and utility,
pictures from the oldest galleries of Europe,
manifestations of the taste and skill of the
finest workmen in the world, machinery
representing the latest and most daring
achievements of the human mind, evidences
of the untold wealth of our mines and
forests and streams—this embodiment of
the highest achievements of our civilization
will dissolve, and its lessons will be lost to
thousands who, but for this Sunday restric-
tion, would have the opportunity of study-
ing them. Even if we take the strict letter
of the Scriptural law as expounded by
rigid divines we are taught that the Sab-
bath may be devoted to works of necessity.
Would it be straining this provision to
argue that there is no work more necessary
than bringing these wonderful results of a
century of civilization within the reach
and knowledge of the poorest workman
in this and other cities within access of
the Exhibition? This Sunday question is much
more serious than will appear to our Puritan
friends in Philadelphia. We honor the lib-
eral and intrepid gentlemen who, un-
der the leadership of Colonel Forney,
propose to protest against the restriction.
It will be seen before the discussion is
over that they are the champions of the true
Christianity—the Christianity which brings
light and truth and beauty to the humblest,
which would make the Sabbath a day of
virtuous and tranquil enjoyment and not a
day of darkness and gloom, of sermons and
meditations and penitential psalms. The
men who have closed the Centennial Exhi-
bition on Sunday are the men who can go to
it every day, and the poor laborer who has
only Sunday for his time of observation is
debarred from it altogether.

We regret to learn from our correspond-
ents in Philadelphia that the Exhibition is
in many respects backward. Some of the
countries are absent altogether, Russia and
Turkey among them. This is because of
accidents in transportation. The other
countries are well advanced. The Exhi-
bition will not be as complete on Wednesday
as we could wish, but it will be much more
so than the Vienna Fair, where princes and
kings went in solemn procession through a
wilderness of unopened boxes.

Topics of the Religious Press.

As the day approaches for the opening of
the Centennial Exposition the religious press
to some extent discusses measures and things
connected with the great show. They all,
without exception, express the great pleas-
ure their editors feel at the decision of the
Centennial Commission to close the grounds
and building of the Exhibition on the Sab-
bath. But the *Christian Intelligencer* wants the
commission to go a step further and undo
the action of the committee who have
licensed the sale of beer and wine on the
grounds, and thereby redeem the Exposition
from the only remaining blot on its manage-
ment. The *Hebrew Leader* makes a sugges-
tion to Israelites which is worthy of atten-
tion. It is that a centennial record of their
numbers, wealth, liberality, and so forth,
be prepared for preservation. The *Leader* in-
sists that those who look upon the Hebrew
merely as a wealth gatherer and money
hoarder have a false conception of him.
That if he gathers wealth it is that he may
disperse it again. His home is filled with
all the comforts he can afford. His temple
of worship is liberally supported and his
charities amply endowed. He does his duty
as a citizen, gives generously to other chari-
ties, never allows his poor to become a tax
upon public and denominational charities,
is patriotic, moral and upright in his deal-
ings with his fellow men; and to him as
well as to other citizens belongs the cen-
tennial glory of the nation. Besides the rest
of one day in seven which the closing of the
Centennial grounds and building will give
to those engaged thereabout the *Baptist*
Weekly thinks the honorable recog-
nition which has thus been given
to the law of God relating to the
Sabbath is far more important. It will
prove that we have not in these hundred
years drifted away from the principles of
our fathers. It will also show to the thou-
sands who will visit us from every nation
the features and benefits of the American
Sabbath as an institution formed in the
moral sentiment of the people and sustained
by their enlightened conscience, unaided
by any alliance of Church and State. The
Jewish Times takes issue with some of its
contemporaries, and maintains that Chris-
tianity is not the law of this land, and
brings historical proofs to show that the re-
peated efforts to make and declare it so have
been suppressed or defeated.

ENGLAND IS HAVING TROUBLE with Spain
in regard to the alleged murder of the British
sailor who is said to have been shot on board
a contraband vessel by Spanish revenue offi-
cers. It is now said that the victim was hur-
riedly buried without a post-mortem exami-
nation, and that the Spanish authorities
refused to give information to the British
Consul as to the name of the murdered man.

The Spanish hold a high head in these mat-
ters of police, but it will not do for them to
outrage British subjects. With Americans
they may do pretty much as they please.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

After the successful experience of the past
week Mr. Hepworth is encouraged to con-
tinue his revival meetings this week also,
sundwiching in as before a monster praise
meeting on Thursday evening. Seven years
ago Dr. Talmage came to Brooklyn as pastor
of the Tabernacle or Central Presbyterian
church. He was then plain "Mr.," but any
man who in seven years could build two
houses of worship and gather in a church
society of more than one thousand six hun-
dred souls and a congregation of four thou-
sand, run a college and a religious paper
and carry on extensive lecture engagements,
besides ordinary pastoral and ministerial
work, deserves a D. D.; and while the
Doctor will to-day call up reminiscences
of his seven years' pastorate here
he should not forget his classification
by college noddies. It would be interesting
to know where lie the sources of power for
such men, or for any of us, and how we may
gain access to them; and this is the fount
that Mr. Giles expects to open to-day. And
with this power Mr. Clarke will try to
strengthen the things that remain, that they
may not be shaken. Mr. Snow, who is happy
only when he is dealing in prophetic mys-
teries and extravagances, has a feast spread in
the sun to-day and an angel calling the
world to it. He, too, extends the invitation.
Dr. William Braden, of London, will take
Dr. Scudder's place to-day in Brooklyn, and
will keep it during the summer, ministering
to the Central Congregational church. Honest
sceptics are invited to Mr. Rowell's
talk to their kind, and a royal repast is
spread by Mr. Herr, to which every man of
value is invited.

The Cheap Cab Question.

There are three things needed in this city
to make it a comfortable place of residence
for the million persons forming its popula-
tion. These are rapid transit for long dis-
tances, proper accommodation for the pas-
sengers on the horse cars and a system of
cheap cabs. The first two will come in time,
for, in spite of injunctions, petitions and
vexatious legal opposition, the elevated
steam railroads will eventually be put into
complete operation on both sides of the city.
With rapid transit the present crush of
travel on the horse cars will be lessened
and these surface roads find their true
sphere of usefulness in carrying the way
travel. It is, perhaps, a hopeless task to at-
tempt carrying out the "No seat no fare"
reform now, as the companies hesitate at no
means to defeat the movement made so often
to compel them to give better accommo-
dations and more cars on their respective
routes. But they will be compelled to do
so by the force of the competition brought
against them by the elevated roads.

Cheap cabs, however, can be secured im-
mediately. There is no reason why owners
of cabs cannot begin running vehicles
on a moderate and honest scale of prices.
There is no law to prevent the ap-
pearance of cheap cabs, though the existing
ordinances are intended, ostensibly, to pre-
vent overcharges. The field for cheap cabs
being thus open it is singular that that class
of public service is not at once taken pos-
session of. The American District Telegraph
Company was prompt in announcing, when
the *HERALD* began agitating the subject, its
intention to make the necessary arrange-
ments for giving the public plenty of cheap
cabs. But several weeks have elapsed since
this announcement, yet the promised vehicles
are still invisible, though it is said by the
company's officers that they are, indeed,
coming. Granting this fact, and there does
not seem any reason for doubting it, the
question naturally arises, How far does the
telegraph company intend to cover the
ground? It is now understood that their
cabs will only be furnished to customers
who summon the vehicles through the signal
instruments. This is very good as far as it
goes, but we need cheap cabs on public call
in the streets, and unless the owners of cabs
who are combining with the telegraph com-
pany intend to fill the other branch of the
service they will only do half the work
expected of them.

Surely it is feasible to furnish cabs
for the stands as well as the telegraph
signals, and if the whole service is
promptly entered on the success of the
experiment is at once assured. But the
reform must be complete and thorough
to prove successful and popular, for the
present system can only be pushed aside by
vigorous opposition and sharp competition.
The cheap cabs must be accessible at rail-
road depots, steamship landings, ferry
houses and at the various stands, as well as
on call by telegraph. If they are abundant
business can be secured and the public
derive that benefit they are entitled to.

ANNA DICKINSON'S DEBUT.—An important
event in the dramatic and literary world
will be the first appearance of Miss Anna
Dickinson on the stage at the Boston Theatre
on Monday night. She is so well known as
a speaker and writer that the debut will
attract an audience scarcely inferior in
celebrity and intellect to that which greeted
the production of Mr. Tennyson's new drama
in London. Our Boston letter gives an in-
teresting account of Miss Dickinson's views
of the theatre and the motives which have
impelled her to select the dramatic profes-
sion for her future field. She has certainly
displayed much courage in writing her own
play, and that is a quality which the Ameri-
can public invariably appreciates. We trust
that both as actress and author Miss Dickin-
son will succeed, and that "Anne Boleyn,"
the drama, and Anne Boleyn, the character,
will have a long and happy reign upon our
stage.

THE ALDERMEN ON THEIR MENTLE.—Mayor
Wickham is entitled, by the grace of the
Custom House republicans in the Legisla-
ture, to appoint thirty-five city marshals for
the term of three years from May 1. It was
expected that he would send in the names
of his appointees to the Board of Aldermen
yesterday, but when his communication was
read it was discovered that he had trans-
mitted only twelve, the others being held in
reserve. It was soon seen that the batch
transmitted did not embrace any of the can-

didates recommended by the Aldermen, and
the nominations were referred to a com-
mittee, which was directed to wait on the
Mayor and inquire when he would send in
the remaining names. The Mayor's reply
was somewhat curt. He had not prepared
any other communication to the Aldermanic
Board, and had followed the example of his
predecessors in making the nominations
piecemeal. The Aldermen subsequently
confirmed the twelve fortunate appointees,
but not without heartburnings and muttered
threats.

The Mayor and the Comptroller.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the bill to
give the appointment of the next Comptrol-
ler to the Mayor who will come into of-
fice next January there is some probabili-
ty that the object will be achieved other-
wise than by legislation. It is alleged that
through a defect in the charter of 1873 the
Mayor has no power to appoint a Comptroller
at the expiration of Mr. Andrew H. Green's
term of office, and that the present head of
the Finance Department must remain in his
position until a law shall be passed prescrib-
ing the manner in which the appointment of
his successor is to be made. The proposition
that the existing charter actually prohibits
the Mayor from appointing has some little
plausibility. Indeed, it is hinted that the
peculiar wording of the law was designed to
accomplish that very object. The section
relating to the appointing power reads as
follows:—

SECTION 25.—The Mayor shall nominate and, by
and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint the
heads of departments and all commissioners (save Com-
missioners of Public Instruction, and also save and
except the following named Commissioners and officers
who hold office as such on the 1st day of January, in
the year 1873, that is to say, the Comptroller, the Com-
missioner of Public Works, the Counsel to the Corporation,
the President of the Department of Public Parks and
the President of the Department of Police, which
said Comptroller, Commissioners and Counsel to the
Corporation shall hold their respective offices as such
Comptroller, Commissioners and Counsel to the Cor-
poration until the expiration of their respective
terms of office for which they were appointed un-
less removed for cause as herein provided, and the
said Mayor shall in like manner appoint all
members of any other local board, and all other officers
not elected by the people, including the Commis-
sioner of Jurors, whose appointment is not in this act
expressly or otherwise provided for. Every head of a
department and person in this section named, except
as herein otherwise provided, shall hold his office for
the term of six years, and in each case until a person is
deputy appointed in his place.

The argument used in support of the
theory that the Mayor has no power to ap-
point a Comptroller is based upon the ex-
ception made in this section, which it is pre-
tended positively prohibits the Mayor from
making such appointment. In the case of
the other officers included in the exception
no opportunity has been afforded to test
the point. The Commissioner of Public
Works resigned his office; the President of
the Police Department died; the Corpora-
tion Counsel was "removed for cause," and
the term of the President of the Park Com-
mission has not yet expired. The Com-
ptroller's case will therefore be the first in
which the legal question can be raised. The
answer, of course, is, that the "excep-
tion" in these instances covers only the
period for which each official named was
originally appointed, and that on the expira-
tion of this original term the appointing
power reverts to the Mayor and Aldermen.
On the other hand it is insisted that while
this may have been the intent, the defect in
the law has actually interposed a barrier to
the appointment of a Comptroller. The im-
portance of the issue raised lies less, how-
ever, in the validity of the objection to the Mayor's
authority to appoint than in the fact that it
may enable Comptroller Green to hold on to
his position during the brief interval between
the expiration of his present term on Novem-
ber 20 and the inauguration of the new city
government on January 1, 1877. An injunc-
tion restraining the Mayor from nominating
or the Aldermen from confirming until the
issue can be decided might possibly throw
over the appointment to the next Mayor.
In view of all the circumstances this prob-
ably would not be regarded as a public
calamity.

MR. DISRAELI has taken occasion to state
in the English House of Commons that the
British government does not regard the
natural development of the Russian Empire
with jealousy, and that the understanding
between the two nations was never better
than at the present time.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince Imperial of France is still studying
artillery.
The administration papers about Ouster worse than
they did Belknap.
Illinois has big religious revivals, and the republicans
are afraid of losing the State.
A child Macaulay said, "Mamma, industry shall
be my bread and attention my butter."
New Yorkers have taken 140 seats for Anna Dickin-
son's first appearance on Monday evening in Boston.
While Ole Bull is fiddling in Europe his wife lives
in Wisconsin with her mother and transacts Norse love
affairs.
Darwin says a monkey reasons, because one that was
scratched by a pot kitten bit off the points of his
claws.
The republicans of California are united and har-
monious, and Leland Stanford, who sold them outside the
democrats, feels blue.
The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle insists that when women
will treat ministers exactly as they treat other men
there will be fewer scandals than there are now.
A Dr. Smith insists that while condensed milk feeds
infants children it is not so nourishing as pure milk, nor
does it enable them so readily to resist the attacks of
disease.
A Parisian spreads straw in front of butter booths,
and every night he boils the straw until the grease
rises to the top of the water. This butter he sells to
pastry cooks.
The Boston Post thinks that the revival of coaching
will effect the revival of the petticoat and that it
will set going a cotillion of quiet country inns around the
larger and older cities.
At the Town Hall, Brighton, the famous English
watering place, distinguished visitors give lectures and
exhibitions—a phase of social life which might be
healthfully imitated at several of our American water-
ing places.
Mr. Price quotes a curious anecdote from evidence
given by Mr. Samuel Jones Lloyd (now Lord Orkney)
in 1840, before a Parliamentary committee:—"I think
joint stock banks are deficient in everything requisite
for the conduct of banking business, except extended
responsibility."
Two Japanese naval officers will shortly arrive in
England, and will be given appointments in ships of
the Royal Navy, in order that they may gain some
practical knowledge of the internal economy of Her
Majesty's ships for the information and guidance of the
Japan government.
Story of an English bishop:—From Euston station
the other day, an old man was carrying a large load
toward Regent's Park. The weight was evidently too
much for his strength. A clerical gentleman in the
garments of a bishop saw this, and, lifting the load from
the old man's shoulders to his own, bore it, followed by
a crowd of astonished onlookers, to the cab stand at
Portland street station. Here he handed over the load
and its rightful bearer to a cab and the fare and went
on his way.